

BEREZHKOV, Valentin Mikhaylovich; MATYUNAS, P., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N.,
red.;

[From the Sungari to the Tropic of Cancer] Ot Sungari do tropika
Baka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 149 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(China--Economic conditions)

S/058/60/000/008/002/009
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 8, p. 170, # 20053

AUTHORS: Regel', V.R., Berezhkova, G.V.

TITLE: The Influence of the Stress State Picture on the Parameters of the Yield Curves of Certain Plastics

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye probl. prochnosti tverdogo tela. Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 375-384

TEXT: Polymethylmethacrylate¹ (I) with various plasticizer content was studied. The values of the limits of the forced elasticity σ_f compr obtained by compression tests do not depend on the ratio h/d of the specimen height to its diameter, when $h/d \geq 2$. Therefore, when determining σ_f compr, it is sufficient to examine specimens with $h/d = 2$. The ratio of the limits of the forced elasticity determined from compression- and extension tests $K = \sigma_f \text{ compr} / \sigma_f \text{ extens}$ is, as a rule, greater than unity. For I without plasticizer $K = 1.65$ at 25°C . The increase in plasticizer content leads to increase in K . The difference between σ_f compr and σ_f extens may be explained by the following causes: 1) the variation in the rearrangement conditions of the atoms and molecules in conse-

Card 1/2

S/058/60/000/008/002/009
A005/A001

The Influence of the Stress State Picture on the Parameters of the Yield Curves of Certain Plastics

quence of the variation of distances between them under the effect of normal stresses; 2) the interaction of destruction processes (breaks of the individual chemical or Van-der Waals bonds the origination and growth of cavities and cracks) and the yield processes; 3) the thermal effects neglected in the examinations. ✓

ASSOCIATION: In-t kristallogr. AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of AS USSR),
Moscow

From author's summary

Translator's remark: Subscripts f (forced), compr (compression), and extens (extension) are translations of the original v (vynuzhdenny), szhat (szhatiye), and rast (rastyazheniye)

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

7(0),15(9)

AUTHORS:

Regel', V. R., Berezhkova, G. V.,
Dubov, G. A.

SOV/32-25-1-37/51

TITLE:

A New Device for Micromechanical Tests and Its Application
to the Investigation of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers
(Novyy pribor dlya mikromekhanicheskikh ispytaniy i yego
primeneniye dlya issledovaniya mekhanicheskikh svoystv
polimerov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 101-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Devices for testing small samples must comply with special
requirements as to rigidity and sensitivity. The most commonly
used devices, the Soviet VIAM and that designed by Shovenar
(Ref 1) show many defects so that they must be improved. A new
recorder for micromechanical tests was designed by the
Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences USSR) and the
kafedra kristallofiziki fizicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Chair
of Crystal Physics of the Faculty of Physics of the Moscow
State University). It is based on the application of a
photoelectric optical dynamometer (Ref 2). Extension and
compression curves as well as relaxation curves of stresses

Card 1/3

A New Device for Micromechanical Tests and Its
Application to the Investigation of the Mechanical
Properties of Polymers

SOV/32-25-1-37/51

and creep curves can be plotted by means of this new device. The first design variant of the device has been already described (Ref 3). In the present case, an improved design is described which was shown at the Industrial Exhibition of 1957 and 1958 as well as at the Brussels World Exhibition. The kinematic scheme of the device permits an axial pressure load (Fig 1). Selenium photocells of the SF-10 type were used in the dynamometer. For recording the photocurrent various commercial self-recorders of the type of Kurnakov's pyrometer, EPP-09, PS-383, MF-4, and others can be used. Various plastics, monocrystalline (Refs 5-7), polycrystalline and high-molecular substances (Refs 7,8) were tested. The reproducibility was tested with homogeneous polymethyl methacrylate (I). Furthermore, tests were carried out with (I) at various softener contents (dibutyl phthalate), as well as with the lattice-like (prostranstvenno sshitiy) polymer-escapon. In this connection, observations were made which are important to the technology of production. The observations are described. There are 7 figures and 8 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

A New Device for Micromechanical Tests and Its
Application to the Investigation of the Mechanical
Properties of Polymers

SOV/32-25-1-37/51

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/3

24.7100

76000
SOV/70-4-5-22/36

AUTHORS: Regel', V. R., Berezhkova, G. V.

TITLE: Concerning the Dependence of Faulting Limits on the Crystallographic Orientation of Single Crystals.

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 761-767 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of displacements as a result of plastic deformations has been studied by numerous scientists including the Soviet crystallographers Urusovskaya, A. A., Pereklina, Z. V., Dubov, G. A., Klassen-Neklyudova, M. V. and Regel', R. V. The term "faulting" is used instead of "kink-band formation" used by the American authors. The compression stress, σ_c , that causes the climb of glide planes, concentrates them and forms the first break along which a concentrated displacement takes place (and, consequently, the stress field becomes instantly relieved) is termed "faulting limit". It depends on the orientation of the crystal under test and has been considered an unequivocal

Card 1/5

Concerning the Dependence of Faulting
Limits on the Crystallographic Orientation
of Single Crystals.

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SOV/70-4-5-22/36

function of the shear stress, τ_c , concerned, as defined in $\tau_c = \sigma_T \sin \chi \cos \lambda$, where σ_T is yield limit which actually coincides with the faulting limit of the authors; χ is the angle between the crystal axis and its projection on the slip plane; λ is the angle between the crystal axis and the slip direction. To prove or disprove the validity of the equation, the authors undertook numerous experiments with CsI and TlBr + TlI crystals, from which they cut off cylinders, 6 mm high, 3 mm in diameter and 5 mm high, 2mm in diameter respectively, and annealed for 3 hours at 510°C and 280°C respectively. The angle α between the cylinder axis and $[110]$ of the crystal was determined with an accuracy of $\pm 10^\circ$. The χ and λ at varying α are compiled in the Table A.

Card 2/5

Concerning the Dependence of Faulting
Limits on the Crystallographic Orienta-
tion of Single Crystals.

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Table A

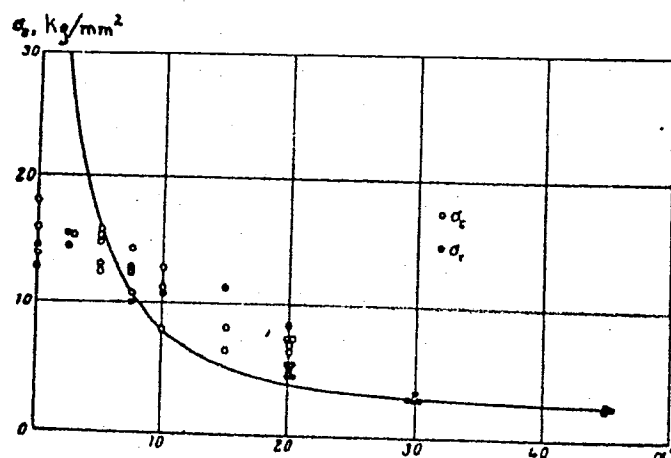
		0	2,5	5	7,5	10	15	20	30	45
(110) [001]	χ λ	0 0	1,8 2,5	3,5 5	5 7,5	7 10	10 15	14 20	20 30	30 45
(101) [010]	χ λ	45 90	44,8 87,5	44,5 85	44,2 82,5	44 80	43 75	41 70	38 62	30 45

The swelled bands of the CsI cylinders, compressed along their axes having $\alpha \leq 20^\circ$, were always normal to [100] and the slip was parallel to [110]. The deviations from this were proved to occur when $\alpha > 20^\circ$ and to increase with increasing α until it reached 30° , above which no faulting took place. The TlBr + TlI cylinders showed deviations in wider limits and faulting even at $\alpha = 45^\circ$. The deviation of the experimental figure from the theoretical values (Fig. 5) indicates that the above equation is not strictly accurate.

Card 3/5

Concerning the Dependence of Faulting
Limits on the Crystallographic Orienta-
tion of Single Crystals.

76000
SOV/70-4-5-22/36



Card 4/5

Fig. 5. The dependence of σ_c and σ_T on α in CsI

Concerning the Dependence of Faulting
Limits on the Crystallographic Orientation of Single Crystals.

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SOV/70-4-5-22/36

The higher experimental values (dots above the curve) of σ_c are apparently related to the fact that faulting is preceded by slip along glide planes that increases the resistivity of the crystals. Selivanov, K. V. is acknowledged for assistance. There are 6 figures; 1 table; and 8 references, 5 Soviet, 3 U.S. The U.S. references are: Gilman, J. J., J. Metals, 6, 5, 621-629, 1954; Smakula, A., Klein, M., J. Chem. Phys., 21, 1, 100-104, 1953; Ballard, S. S., Combes, L. S., J. Opt. Soc. Amer., 43, 11, 975-976, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

Card 5/5

18.9500

40965

5/081/62/000/016/004/043
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Bagdasarov, Kh. S., Berezhkova, G. V., Kapustin, A. P.

TITLE: Growing of single crystals of zinc in an ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 30, abstract 16B180 (In collection: Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. no. 12, M., 1960, 41-44)

TEXT: Investigations (RZhKhim, no. 2, 1959, 3762) were continued with a view to clarifying the effects of the ultrasonic field on the distribution of dislocations. Zinc crystals grown in such a field by Bridgman's method were tested for compressive strength before and after calcination at 350°C, and crystals not grown in an ultrasonic field, but only irradiated, were also tested. The reasons for the former being stronger than the latter are discussed. From a comparison of the compression curves for polycrystals and single crystals it is concluded that the toughening effect is due to increased block structure in the crystal grown in an ultrasonic field; this is indicated also by Laue diffraction patterns showing the reflex bifurcation characteristic of the block structure.

Card 1/2

Growing of single crystals of zinc...

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B168/B186

The fact that crystals grown in an ultrasonic field have a large number of block boundaries indicates that in these crystals the dislocation density is higher than in those grown under normal conditions, and it is suggested that this effect is one of the reasons for the increased strength. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Berezhkova, G. V.; Roshanskiy, V. N. 61
61

TITLE: Mechanisms of growing ionic filiform crystals from solutions

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 420-426

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, filiform crystal, screw dislocation, alum, KBr, ionic crystal, polyvinyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the growth of ionic filiform crystals from aqueous solutions through a porous medium and on seed crystals when polyvinyl alcohol is added to the solution. They have established the occurrence of two different growth mechanisms: distinctive "squeezing out" of crystals from pores of the substrate in the first case and growth on screw dislocations in the second. In the first case filiform crystals of alum grow from a substrate of silica gel, and the growth occurs from the base. Crystals of KBr, on the contrary, develop

~~the substrate in the first case and growth on screw dislocations in the second.~~
In the first case filiform crystals of alum grow from a substrate of silica gel, and the growth occurs from the base. Crystals of KBr, on the contrary, developing in a solution containing polyvinyl alcohol, grow from the top. The authors show that in the first case the rate of growth does not depend on the cross-sectional dimensions, but in the second the rate is approximately inversely proportional to the thickness of the crystal. The mechanisms of growth are shown schematically.

Card 1/42

L 13391-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000775

in Figs. 1 and 2. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to
A. A. Chernov and V. Ya. Khaimov-Mal'kov for valuable remarks during discussions
on results of the work." Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography,
Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Jul62

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 015

Card 2/42

L 11090-63 T-2/EPR/ENP(1)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPFn)-2/EP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/ERC(b)-2--AFFTC/ASD
ESD-3/BSD--Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pu-4/Pq-4--RM/WW/JD/WH/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: KP3000634 S/OIAP/3000634

AUTHOR: Lider, V. V.; Berezhkova, G. V.; Rozhanskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Luminescent fiberlike crystals of sodium chloride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 1479-1480

TCPIC TAGS: luminescent fiber, sodium chloride luminescence, copper impurity luminescence, silver impurity luminescence

ABSTRACT: The luminescence of crystal fibers of NaCl containing Ag (0.2, 0.4, 0.5, and 0.9% by weight) and Cu (0.1 and 0.2% by weight) impurities has been observed by a monochromator with a photoelectric unit. The fibers were grown by using seeds in a saturated solution of NaCl containing long molecular chains

observed by a monochromator with a photoelectric unit. The fibers were grown by using seeds in a saturated solution of NaCl containing long molecular chains (polyvinyl alcohol in a concentration of 0.03 g/100 cm³); this process produced very long fibers. The luminescence was excited by a lamp. Cu⁺⁺ ions were introduced by addition of a water-soluble salt (CuCl₂); fibers grown in this manner did not luminesce. Ag⁺⁺ ions were introduced by means of a water-soluble complex [Ag(NH₃)₂]OH; the silver-containing fibers exhibited blue luminescence when excited by light in the 250- to 400-mμ band. Studies in an ultraviolet microscope showed the ions to be incorporated in a nonuniform manner. Separate bright

Card 1/2

L 11090-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000634

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luminescence regions were observed in the fiber. It is noted that activated crystal fibers, unlike pure ones, are not fully soluble in water. The undissolved residue forms bent fibers equal in length to the initial fibers (which are up to several tens of centimeters in length). Under ultraviolet light they exhibit a more intense blue luminescence than the initial fibers. Absorption spectra show that during the growth process the crystals capture the polyvinyl alcohol. It is considered that the insoluble residue may form because of the interaction of the alcohol with the silver ions. "In conclusion the authors express deep thanks to Z. B. Perekalina for her help during the execution of the work and the discussion of the results and to S. V. Grum-Grzhimaylo for the obligingly granted opportunity of working on the ultraviolet microscope." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jan63

DATE ACQ: 11Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

See/WM
Card/ 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041219

G/0030/64/006/001/0185/0205

AUTHOR: Rozhanskly, V. N.; Berezhkova, G. V.

TITLE: Electron microscopic investigation of the real structure of corundum whiskers

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 185-205

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure, acicular crystal, corundum whisker, ruby crystal, axial dislocation

ABSTRACT: An electron diffraction study is reported of $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ whiskers grown on ruby crystals by heating the latter in a graphite oven in an argon or nitrogen atmosphere to temperatures near the melting point. In most of the cases, the thread-like crystals prepared were oriented along the [0001] direction of the bar (often with an uneven surface and a cross section of $0.1\text{--}100\text{ }\mu$) or thin, acicular basal plates (ribbon). The most suitable for the study of dislocation structure were the basal plates. The results of the investigation show that whiskers do not always have axial dislocations. The dislocations lying along

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041219

the axis of the ribbon are edge, screw, or mixed dislocations. Comparison of the experimental data on the basal Burgers vectors with theoretical values published earlier shows that edge dislocations more often have only one Burgers vector, while screw dislocations have several. Axial screw dislocations apparently participate in growth. This is particularly evident in the case of thick ribbons containing a string of axial dislocations. When the direction of growth is changed, this string may maintain the total screw component because rearrangement of the dislocation structure takes place at the bends and a part of the dislocations comes out on the surface. the conclusion may be drawn that axial screw dislocations can participate in the growth of acicular crystals but their chief influence is on thick crystals. The participation of the "layer mechanism," which consists in the origin and directional propagation of layers of growth, is quite obvious in the growth of thin, acicular ribbons, where the role of adsorbed impurities, which hinder crystallization at the surface (where feeding does not ensure active crystallization), is apparently very great. Acicular growth must be considered the consequence of directed feeding and also of the confluence of the crystallization and adsorption processes which retard crystallization. "Acknowledgement is made to V. L. Indenbom and A. A. Chernov for fruitful discussions and advice." Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 23 equations.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041219

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of
Crystallography, Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 042

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039412

B/0070/64/009/003/0442/0444

AUTHORS: Papkov, V. S.; Berezhkova, G. V.

TITLE: Growing fibrous crystals of aluminum oxide

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 442-444

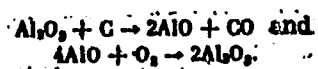
TOPIC TAGS: alumina, crystal growth, crystal fiber, phase transition

ABSTRACT: The authors employ a technique for growing fibrous crystals of Al_2O_3 differing somewhat from methods generally used. When corundum crystals are heated in a graphite furnace to a temperature near 2000C in an atmosphere of unpurified inert gas (argon or nitrogen) or in a partial vacuum (to 10^{-1} mm Hg), numerous fibrous crystals of $\alpha-Al_2O_3$ form in the cooler parts of the furnace (on the surface of the furnace itself or on the surface of a corundum crystal), precipitating from the gas phase. Since Al_2O_3 has a low vapor tension, it does not volatilize readily. In a reducing environment at high temperatures, it reduces to the volatile oxide AlO through the agency of C (at a temperature of about 2000C). AlO is then again oxidized to Al_2O_3 , because of oxygen in the furnace, and is precipitated in parts of the furnace where the temperature is about 1800C (in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039412

inert gas; 1200C in the partial vacuum). The process can be represented by the following reactions:



The authors conclude that the method is very satisfactory for rapid growth of fibrous crystals of Al_2O_3 up to 2 cm in length. Improvements in technique may increase this length. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card

2/2

ROZHANSKIY, V.N.; BEREZHKOVA, G.V.

Use of electron diffraction microscopy methods in measuring the
flexure of ribbon-shaped crystals caused by axial dislocations.
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1339-1340 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.V. Shubnikovym.

BEREZHKOVA, G.V.; ROZHANSKIY, V.N.

Polysynthetic twins in corundum whiskers. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.9:
2745-2749 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva.

BEREZHKOVA, K. V.

Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

BEREZHKOVA, K. V.- "Electrophoretic investigation of the protein fractions of blood indications of young cattle with various types of feeding and housed in stall." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Veterinary Academy. Chair of Clinical Diagnostics. Moscow, 1956.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

YARYGIN, N.Ye., prof.; BEREZHKOVA, R.V.

Case of myeloblastosis combined with lymphogranulomatosis [with
summary in English, p.63]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.1:48-51
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nav. - prof. N.Ye.Yarygin)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, compl.
leukemia (Rus))
(LEUKEMIA, compl.
Hodgkin's dis. (Rus))

BEREZHKOVA, R.V.; DORMIDONTOVA, L.S.

Changes in the nervous system in leukemias. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60
no.5:562-567 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.Ye. Yarygin)
i kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent V.N. Klyuchikov) Yaroslav-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Z.M. Denisenko).
(LEUKEMIA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

ACC NR: AP6031134

SOURCE CODE: UR/0438/66/028/004/0056/0061

AUTHOR: Nechayevs'ka, M. R. -- Nechayevskaya, M. R.; Cherkas, G. P. --
Cherkes, G. P.; Kalinichenko, M. F. -- Kalinichenko, N. F.; Biryukova, S. V.;
Berezhkiys'ka, L. Ya. -- Berezhkovskaya, L. Ya.; Pidgorna, L. G. -- Podgornaya,
N. G.; Mukhina, A. O. -- Mukhina, A. A.; Polchenko, O. T.; Leybova, I. M.;
Konik, V. Ya.

ORG: Khar'kov Institute of Vaccines and Sera im. Mechnikov (Kharkivs'kyi
institut vaktsin i sirovstok)

TITLE: Formation conditions of anatoxins of Clostridium perfringens, Cl.
Oedematiens and Cl. septicum from toxins obtained in meatless media

SOURCE: Mikrobiologichnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 4, 1966, 56-61

TOPIC TAGS: toxoid, toxin, clostridium perfringens, Clostridium oedematiens,
Clostridium septicum, bacteria toxin

ABSTRACT: Detoxification conditions for Clostridium perfringens, Cl. oedematiens
and Cl. septicum toxins were studied. Cl. perfringens is best denatured by adding
two doses of 0.3 and 0.2% formaline at 24-hr-intervals, while maintaining the pH

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6031134

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of the medium between 7.2—7.4, and the temperature at 38C. Detoxification takes seven to ten days under these conditions. The antitoxin-fixing activity of the toxoid obtained fluctuates between 4 and 8 EC with the native toxin titer being 400—800 Dlm/ml. The best procedure for denaturation of Cl. oedematiens toxin is addition of 0.4% Formalin. A temperature of 38C is maintained for two days, followed by storage at room temperature for 5—7 days. Toxoids with antitoxin-fixing activities of 70--120 EC and a native toxin activity of 15,000--22,000 Dlm/ml were obtained. The Cl. septicum was denatured with minimum loss of antitoxin-fixing properties by the addition of two consecutive doses of 0.15 and 0.1% Formalin, at 38C for two days with subsequent storage at room temperature for 5—7 days. The resulting toxoids have an activity of 2--4 EC with native toxin titers of 200--400 Dlm/ml. [Based on authors' abstract] [W.A.50] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr65/

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Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6031137

SOURCE CODE: UR/0438/66/028/004/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Nechayevs'ka, M. R. -- Nechayevskaya, M. R. ; Kalynychenko, M. F. --
Kalinichenko, N. F. ; Bergol'tseva, L. A. -- Berhol'tseva, L. A. ; Biryukova,
S. V. ; Berezhkivs'ka, L. Ya. -- Berezhkovskaya, L. Ya.

ORG: Khar'kov Institute of Vaccines and Serums im. Mechnikov (Kharkivs'kyy
institut vaktsh i sprovatok)

TITLE: Fillers for casein nutrient media used in the study of toxin formation by
gas

SOURCE: Mikrobiologichnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 4, 1966, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: toxin, anatoxin, gas gangrene, experimental nutrient media,
toxin formation/porolon

ABSTRACT: New standard fillers--porolon, fibrin, and sawdust, proved them-
selves good substitutes for the ground meat and millet usually used in the culture
and production of gas gangrene toxins. The toxins and toxoids of Cl. oedematiens,
Cl. perfringens, and Cl. septicum showed a high degree of activity in casein
hydrolysate nutrient media containing porolon, fibrin, or sawdust fillers. The

Card 1/2

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AP6031137

toxoids obtained were harmless to laboratory animals. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.
[W.A. 50] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Nov65/

Card 2/2

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

72-12-19/14

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Increase of Working Productivity in the Building Glass Works.
(Povysheniye proizvoditel'nosti truda na zavodakh stroitel'nogo stekla).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 22-23 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the course of the fifth five-year-plan the costs of production of window glass were reduced by almost 30 %/o, i. e. mainly by mechanization and improvement of utilization of equipment. However, the production of building glass still remains very wearisome. A further improvement of the profitableness can be obtained only by an increase of the productivity in the existing works. Simultaneously with the mechanization of intensive working processes and automatisatation of production processes the increase of the production capacity of the technological equipment, mainly of the tank furnaces, is of greatest importance, as well as improvement of utilization of the ready glass mass. In the postwar time the fabrication capital of the glass industry in the most important position has increased by the 3,5 - fold, whereby its structure has obviously improved, as table 1 shows. The total area of the tank furnaces has almost doubled from 1940 to 1955 and reached 5,350 m². The capacity of the tank furnaces increased,

Card 1/2

... Increase of Working Productivity in the Building 72-12-10/14
Glass Works.

too: in 1940 the furnace area amounted to an average of 145 m² and in 1955 205 m², 74,2 % of the total area is covered by furnaces of more than 200 m². Also the machine equipment capacity was considerably increased. The output of window glass, for one worker, has increased in the course of the fifth five-year-plan by 44 % which means that the output was increased without increasing the number of workers. As table 2 shows, however, not all possibilities have been taken into consideration. The furnaces covering an area of 151 - 200 m² turn out to be the most efficient ones, in the furnaces of areas of more than 200 m² the specific output is somewhat lower, also the quality of the glass mass is worse in the great furnaces than in the smaller ones. Thus the working productivity of the great furnaces must be improved by abolishing low glass band velocities, and extreme thickness of the glass band. Also the exploitation of the glass mass has to be improved by reduction of breaking and the fabrication waste. Not in all works the rhythm of working is observed which leads to fluctuations of the daily output up to 10 - 15 %.

There are 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

БЕРЕЗЬКОВСКАЯ, М.И.

GUTON, V.O.; BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.; EL'KINSON, L.Z.

Over-all mechanization and automation of processes in the production
of window glass. Stek. i ker. 14 no.3:6-11 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Plate glass) (Glass manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

BEREZHKOVSKIY M.I.

BEREZHKOVSKIY, M.I.; VEZLOMTSEV, V.I.

Work organization in crate making and crating departments. Stek.1
ker. 14 no.8:23-25 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Glass) (Containers)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskaya, M.I. 72-2-15/20

TITLE: Some Technical and Economic Data Concerning Glass Production
Abroad (Nekotoryye tekhniko-ekonomicheskiye dannyye o
proizvodstve stekla za rubezhom).
Material Taken From Foreign Periodicals (Po materialam
inostrannykh zhurnalov).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, . . . Nr 2, pp. 37-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These are abstracts and translations from American, West-German,
French, Belgian, English, Japanese, and Italian periodicals.
Neither authors nor the names of the periodicals are given. There
are 5 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

БЕРЕЗНОВСКАЯ, М.И.

БЕРЕЗНОВСКАЯ, М.И.

Increasing labor productivity in structural glass plants. Stek. i
ker. 14 no.12:22-23 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Glass manufacture)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

Some technical and economic data on glass manufacture in foreign
countries (from materials in foreign journals). Stek. i ker. 15
no.2:37-40 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Glass manufacture)

HEW', I., inzh.; ~~HERETZHKOVSKAYA~~, M., inzh.; KOZLOVA, O., inzh.; TYURIN, P.,
inzh.

Potentialities for the production and use of window glass. Zhil.
strei. no.2:20-21 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Glass)

15(6)

SOV/72-59-4-15/21

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Some Possibilities of Raising the Working Productivity in Glass Works (Nekotoryye rezervy povysheniya proizvoditel'-nosti truda na stekol'nykh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 44 - 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ratio of the number of workers employed in the main and auxiliary works departments of the Ashkhabad and Gomel' Works may be learnt from table 1. Even in the main departments of the works almost $1/3$ of the workers have to perform auxiliary work. In the works for pane glass the number of hands is higher than 50%, the majority of them performing transportation and repair work (Table 2). The distribution of transportation workers in the main departments of the works may be seen from table 3 and is due to insufficient mechanization and organization of transportation work. A second great group of hands perform repair work, and their distribution in the departments of the works is shown in table 4. This is mainly due to the decentralization of repair work. The author of this article says in conclusion that it

Card 1/2

Some Possibilities of Raising the Working Productivity in Glass Works SOV/72-59-4-15/21

may be regarded as anomalous that the workers are not capable of doing themselves minor repair work in the plants where they are occupied, which makes necessary an examination of their training. On the basis of a centralization of the repair work and an adequate solution of the transportation problem it should be possible to reduce the number of hands and repair workers, which in turn would improve the performance of each worker. An elaboration of standard regulations concerning the number of hands in glass works is extremely necessary. There are 4 tables. The Chagadoshcha Plant's figures are also given in tables 2, 3 and 4.

Card 2/2

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.

Measuring labor productivity in the glass industry. Biul. nauch.
inform.: trud i zar. plata no.7:62-66 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Glass manufacture--Labor productivity)

15 (2)

AUTHOR:

Berezhkovskaya, M. I.

SOV/72-59-9-10/16

TITLE:

The Production Capacities of Window Glass Factories Must Be Better Utilized

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 37-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The technical-economical figures for 14 window-glass factories are shown in table 1. To determine the efficiency achieved with modernization, all window-glass works were divided into 3 groups, according to the size of the furnaces. To the first group belong the dualsystem factories: Chagodoshchenskiy, ~~Lisichenskiy~~, Konstantinovka imeni Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya and Gomel'. To the second group belong the single-system factories with a furnace surface of from 200 to 300 m²: Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Bytosh', "Velikiy Oktyabr'", "Dagestanskiye ogni" imeni Volodarskiy, Krasnousol'skiy, Ulan-Ude, Ashkhabad. To the third group belong factories with furnace surfaces up to 200 m²: Magnitogorsk and Misheron'skiy. No production increase was achieved in a number of factories by the re-designing of the machine-continuous glass melting furnace installations. The best technical-economical figures were obtained by the window-

Card 1/2

The Production Capacities of Window Glass Factories
Must Be Better Utilized

SOV/72-59-9-10/16

glass factories mentioned in table 2. By an increase of the glass-mass output, the reduction of the production of 3mm glass in favor of 2mm glass, and the reduction of the weight of the 2 mm glass, the window-glass factories would be in a position to produce more than 17,000,000 m² of glass additionally. For the production of such an amount of glass, it would be necessary to build two new factories at a cost of approximately 150,000,000 rubles. In some factories, the increase of the specific glass-mass output requires an increase of the glass-drawing speed up to 95-100 m/h, as is the case in a number of leading factories. The increase of the production capacity necessitates the solution of other problems, such as the mechanization of glass cutting, of the packing, and an improved working organization. The attention of the personnel, the scientific and design offices, should be directed towards the utilization of the production capacity available, for the benefit of a further development of the glass industry. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, M. R., Berezhkovskaya, M. I. SOV/72-59-9-13/16

TITLE: Foreign Standards for Window Glass

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 44 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standards of the following countries are mentioned in the paper under review: USA (Table 1), England (Table 2), German Federal Republic (Table 3), Austria (Table 4), Czechoslovakia, and Portugal (Table 5). The standardized dimensions and types of window- and plate glass of each country are mentioned, as well as the type of packing. There are 5 tables.

Card 1/1

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

Specializing the production of containers is an important
potential in lowering the net cost of glass. Stek. i ker.
18 no.6:43-44 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Glass manufacture)
(Containers)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I.

Economic efficiency of the manufacture and use of foam glass.
Stek.l ker. 19 no.5:34-36 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Glass, Cellular)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M. I., kand. ekonom. nauk

Economic evaluation of some methods of producing high-voltage
insulators. Stek. i ker. 20 no.3:39-42 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut stekla.

(Electric insulators and insulation)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Make every possible use of the production potentials of staple fiberglass. Stek. i ker. 20 no.4:1-4 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.
(Glass fibers)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I., kand.ekonom.nauk; DUBOLAZOVA, L.B., inzh.

Some facts about the manufacture of glass in the U.S.A. Stek. i ker.
20 no.5:42-43 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut stekla.

(United States--Glass manufacture)

BEREZHKOVSKAYA, M.I., kand. ekonom. nauk

Economic efficiency of new designs of furnaces at container glass factories. Stek. i ker. 22 no.1:12-15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D. I.

Nagrev metalla pered kovkoi i shtampovkoi. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950.
117,(3) p. illus.

Bibliography: p. (119)

(Heating up metals before forging and stamping.)

DLC: TS213.B47

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union,
Library of Congress, 1953.

Chemical Abst
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

② Met 3
Forging, stamping, and rolling iron with spheroidised graphite. V. P. Onko and D. I. Bereshkovskii. *Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya* 39, No. 12, 29-35 (1953).—Specimens selected to have either pure ferrite or pure pearlite structure were hot-worked under different conditions. Max. ductility range coincided with 840-1050°, while mech. properties varied nonuniformly with temp. (curves are given). These irons can stand considerable plastic deformation at these temps., up to 9 times in swaging dies, 60% in rolling, 60% in upsetting, and a 4-times reduction in open forging. Hot-working up to 80% reduction increases the longitudinal strength by 1.5-2 times, but further reduction has no effect.
J. D. Gat

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D. I., PROZOROV, L. V., and TIKHOMIROV, N. V.

[Engr.]

[Cand. Tech. Sci.] [Cand. Tech. Sci.]

"Technological Features of the Forging of Austenitic Steel"

Mashgiz 1954

Translation 568487

BEREZKOVSKIY D.I.
PROZOROV, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~BEREZKOVSKIY~~, D.I., in-
shener; TIKHOMIROV, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Engineering characteristics of austenite steel forgings. [Trudy]
TSNIITMASH 62:164-196 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Steel forgings) (Austenite)

Cent Sci Inst Tech. & machine bldg

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskiy, D. I.

129 - 8 - 14/16

TITLE: Forging and stamping of high temperature alloys.
(Kovka i shtampovka zharoprochnykh splavov).

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.8, pp.51-61 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of non-Russian practice based on published American and British information. The author deals only with those metallurgical problems which affect the behaviour of the ingot during the forging process. There are four figures and five tables, 18 references, none of which is Russian.

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D.I.

Forging and stamping of heat-resistant alloys. Metallov. i obr. met.
no.8:51-61 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Heat-resistant alloys) (Forging)

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D.I.

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskiy, D.I., Engineer.

122-3-24/30

TITLE: The Deformation Rate in Forging and Hot Stamping (Skorost' deformatsii pri kovke i goryachey shtampovke)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, No.3, pp. 63 - 66
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: At room temperatures the effect of the rate of deformation in forging and press-forming processes is unimportant, but at elevated temperatures, the difference between a typical laboratory forging rate of about 100 mm/min and the typical production rate of up to 7 000 mm/sec may affect the specific pressures by up to 400%. The rate of deformation is related to the advance rate of the forging press divided by the initial height of the forging. In a chart of the various press-forming processes, relations are given between the forging measurements before and after forging. In each case, the initial height is related to the forging pressure and the maximum press load. The application of this chart to hydraulic, and steam-hydraulic forging and stamping presses, to pneumatic and steam-pneumatic forging hammers, and to hot stamping crank presses is discussed. The relation between the rate of deformation and the press load is given for several cases in graphs. The effect of the rate of deformation on the strength properties of the forging is

Card1/2

The Deformation Rate in Forging and Hot Stamping.

122-3-24/30

briefly discussed.

There are 2 graphs, 2 tables and 9 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D. I.

124-58-9-10632

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 167 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moshkin, Ye. N., Berezhkovskiy, D. I.

TITLE: The Tensile, Compressive, Flexural, and Torsional Strength of Steel (Soprotivleniye stali deformatsii pri rastyazhenii, szhatii, izgibe i kruchenii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Inzhenern. metody rascheta tekhnol. protsessov obrabotki metallov davleniyem. Moscow-Leningrad, 1957, pp 197-206

ABSTRACT: Test diagrams were recorded for steels Nrs 3 and 45 and grade EI572 at temperatures from 550 to 1200°C, also elongation diagrams for steels 22K, EZh3, and EZh4 obtained on the tension-testing machine IM-12A and on the torsion-testing machine MK-20. The bending tests were performed in atmospheric conditions following heating in a furnace. The rates of loading were of the order of 7×10^{-2} to 3×10^{-3} sec⁻¹. The resulting diagrams were approximated by broken lines.

1. Steel--Test methods 2. Steel--Mechanical properties
V. S. Namestnikov

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskiy, D. I.

SOV/32-24-7-3 /65

TITLE: A New Method for the Determination of the Forging Quality of Metals (Novyy metod opredeleniya kovkosti metallov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 7, pp. 858 - 860 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of this method consists in principle in the fact that samples of a certain shape heated to the desired temperature between two heatable plates of a press are compressed, and then the occurrence of cracks is observed, with the diagram pressure—travel of the upper press plate (the lower one is fixed) being plotted. The continuous increase of the surface of contact of the sample during pressing reproduces the conditions of the forging and drawing process, with an equation being given for the calculation of the deformation. The forging quality itself is calculated from the contact surface of the sample, from the total load and from the pressure by means of a formula given. The pressing is repeated with samples which after the first pressing did not display any cracks; then the sample already pressed is located in another position. The method was employed according to a suggestion made by S.A.

Card 1/2

A New Method for the Determination of the Forging
Quality of Metals

SOV/32-24-7-34/65

Iodkovskiy for the investigation of the forging temperature range, the tolerable degree of deformation, the partial pressure and of other technological parameters. Also casts from production may be used for this new method, however, in such a case the plates used must not be plane parallel. A table containing the values of the minimum degree of deformation at which cracks are formed is given in correspondence to various metallurgical data. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 reference, which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building)

Card 2/2

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 807/5559

Al'medya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Natsionnyy sovet po problemam zharnykh splovov

Issledovaniya po zharnykh splovam, t. 5 (Investigations of Heat-Resistant Alloys, Vol. 5) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 423 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Krasov, Tech. Ed.: I.P. Roz'min; Editorial Board: I.P. Krasov, V.A. Krasov, G.P. Krasov, Academician, P.P. Krasov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I.A. Gling, I.A. Pavlov, and I.P. Zelin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

NOTE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, research workers in metallurgy, and may also be of interest to students of advanced courses in metallurgy.

CONTENTS: This book, consisting of a number of papers, deals with the properties of heat-resistant alloys. Each of the papers is devoted to the study of the factors which affect the properties and behavior of metals. The effects of various elements such as C, Mn, Ni, and V on the heat-resistant properties of various alloys are studied. Deformation and variability of certain metals as related to the thermal conditions are the object of another study described. The problems of hydrogen embrittlement, diffusion and the properties of coatings on metal surfaces by means of electrochroming are examined. On the basis of the data obtained, methods used for growing monocrystals of metals. Some-base metals are critically examined and evaluated. Results are given of studies of intermetallic bonds and the behavior of atoms in metal. Tests of turbine and compressor blades are described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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BEREZHOVSKIY, D.I.

Calculating pressures during the upsetting of ingots on presses.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.2:1-5 P '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Forging)

85131

S/182/60/000/004/002/007
A161/A029

18.7560 also 2108, 1555, 1454

AUTHOR: Berezhkovskiy, D.I.

TITLE: Cast Metal Structure Changes in Plastic Compression

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 4, pp. 12-16 ²⁶

TEXT: The purpose of the described investigation was to study changes in cast metal structure in triaxial nonuniform compression, and the effect of temperature, rate and degree of this deformation on such changes. Details of the experimental techniques used are given. Specimens were taken from a 500 kg ingot of heat-resistant nickel alloy ^{3M} 765 (EI765) alloyed with chromium, aluminum, titanium, tungsten, molybdenum and boron. Metal specimens were heated in an electric resistance furnace, the press plates were heated to 700-900°C, and compression was produced at 900, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200°C on a hydraulic press with 5-20 mm/sec, and on a drop hammer with 4.5 m/sec at the moment of impact. All specimens were compressed by 30 %. A screw was screwed into each specimen in axial direction to study deformation. Microstructures obtained in different conditions are shown in photographs. A recrystallization diagram (Fig. 6) has been plotted (for the first time for cast metal structure). As can be seen in this

Card 1/3

85131

Cast Metal Structure Changes in Plastic Compression

S/182/60/000/004/002/007
A161/A029

diagram, the initial cast metal structure was retained in swaging with the drop hammer to 17 %, and to 40 % in swaging with the press. A higher deformation degree produced a mixed structure, i.e., cast and deformed structure. At 1,200°C the cast structure started disappearing at a 10 % compression on the hammer, and at a 20 % compression on the press; deformation to higher degrees produced a mixed structure. Cast structure disappeared completely at a 42 % compression on the hammer, and at 70 % on the press. The difference is explained by the different heat effect and cooling of metal in contact in the swaging process with the hammer and with the press. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) It is possible to transform cast coarse metal structure completely or partly into fine deformed structure by compression in one direction (without edging the forging). The temperature at the compression process end must be above the recrystallization point, and the deformation degree not below the temperature prescribed for the given alloy. 2) In compression deformation of EI765 alloy in the cast state, recrystallization is comparatively rapid beginning with 1,100°C, and can be completed in separate portions of specimens at the moment of pressure or impact. For complete recrystallization throughout the entire volume of body being deformed, the temperature in every point (in EI765 alloy) during the deformation must be at the recrystallization point and not lower than 0.9 of the melting point

Card 2/3

85231

Cast Metal Structure Changes in Plastic Compression

S/182/60/000/004/002/007
A161/A029

($T_{\text{comp}} = T_{\text{recr}} > 0.9 T_{\text{melt}}$, or, translated $T_{\text{compr}} = T_{\text{recr}} > 0.9 T_{\text{melt}}$). Hence, ingots must be heated for swaging to the maximum permissible temperature. 3) Swaging with the hammer gives a larger volume of transformed structure than swaging with the press. 4) The transformation process consists in the formation of blocks i.e., falling of cast crystallites apart into blocks or splitting, and the splinters form the centers of the formation of new grains. The "blocks" start forming on the boundaries of the primary cast crystallites, and from the axes of dendrites in direction from the boundaries to the center of the crystallites. 5) Compression at a temperature lower than the recrystallization point causes the formation of crystallization centers that grow in subsequent reheating to forging temperature and produce an equiaxial fine-grained structure. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

ALTYKIS, A.V.; BEREZHKOVSIIY, D.I.; VOLKOVITSKIY, V.F.; GIRSH, I.I. [deceased];
 GOL'MAN, L.D.; GRANOVSKIY, S.P.; DOBRINSKIY, N.S.; ZIMIN, A.I.; ZLOT-
 NIKOV, S.L.; KAGALOVSKIY, A.I.; LOBACHEV, P.V.; MARTYNOV, V.N.; MOSE-
 NIN, Ye.N.; NAVROTSKIY, G.A.; OKHRIMENKO, Ya.M.; ROVINSKIY, G.N.;
 STOSHA, Ye.A.; ROZHDESTVENSIIY, Yu.L.; TIKHOMIROV, N.V.; UNKSOV, Ye.P.,
 doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SHCHEGLOV, V.F.; SHOFMAN, L.A.; SIROTIN, A.I.,
 red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Present state of the forging industry] Sovremennoe sostoianie kuznechno-
 shtampovogo proizvodstva. By Kollektiv sovetakikh i chekhoslovat-
 skikh avtorov. Moskva, Mashgis; Prague, SNTL, 1961. 434 p.

(Forging)

(MIRA 14:8)

BEREZHKOVSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Diagrammatic representation of recrystallization structure characteristics. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.9:29-33 S '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

(Deformations (Mechanics))

(Crystallization)

S/590/62/105/000/014/015
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Filatova, M.A., Eng. and Berezhkovskiy, D.I., Eng.

TITLE: Properties of large forgings for fastenings made
of the alloy EI 765 (EI 765)

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy.
v.105, 1962, 197-208

TEXT: Selection of a suitable steel for bolting material
in high-pressure power equipment is a difficult task. At present,
a high-temperature Ni-Cr alloy of EI765 type, with high relaxation
and stress-rupture resistance, is temporarily used for fastenings
in steam turbines at working temperatures of 565-600°C. Samples,

Card 1/3

S/590/62/105/000/014/015
IO31/I242

Properties of large forgings...

175 mm and 250 mm in diameter and up to 2 m long, were forged and heat-treated. Before heat-treatment the specimens showed a fine-grain, homogeneous microstructure with areas of positive segregation. The outer surface of heat-treated specimens revealed recrystallized coarse grains. The presence of twins and numerous slip planes indicates the cold-work deformation in these areas. A spectrum analysis showed that the zone of segregation is caused by localized concentration of titanium (1.45%). Mechanical properties were checked on longitudinal specimens. The short-term strength and ductility of large forgings were satisfactory, though less so than those of small forgings. The behavior of the steel was not affected by the diameter of forgings. The stress-rupture strength, though 5 Kg/mm² less than that of the small diameter forgings, was

Card 2/3

S/590/62/105/000/014/015
I031/I242

Properties of large forgings...

52 kg/mm² at 565°C for 100 000 hrs. The presence of a notch apparently has little effect on the stress-rupture strength of the tested forgings. There are 9 figures and 5 tables.

Card 3/3

MARCHUK, P.D.; KOROL', S.A.; BEREZHNA, N.M. [Berezhnaya, N.M.]

Antigenic properties of some tissues. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.5:
636-643 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology of the Academy
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Kiev.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (TISSUES)

PROKOP'YEVA, A.; BEREZHNAYA, A.; BATUYEVA, G.

Made of local raw materials. NTO no.9:17 8 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Chleny Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva Verkh-Isetskogo
metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Ural Mountain region--Kaolin)

BEREZHNAYA, A. A.

"Production of Dinas for the crowns of electric furnaces of the Verkh-Isetskiy Plant"

Ogneupory, No. 4, 1948

137. 800 1st 00113		137. 800 1st 00113	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA		19	
<p>Dinas brick for arches of electric furnaces. A. A. Keresheva and A. G. Frolov'ska. <i>Ognevoye St.</i> 1913 (1913). The Dinas brick were made from Karaul'naya Hill quartzites analyzing SiO_2 98.01, Al_2O_3 1.0, Fe_2O_3 1.2, CaO 0.6, MgO 0.2, and ignition loss 1.10-0.7%; refractoriness was over 1780°. Milk of lime (2.0-2.3%) and sulfite liquor (0.18-0.30%) were used. Insol. matter in the lime should not exceed 8%; concn. of sulfite liquor was 15-30%. The milk of lime and liquor are mixed and the d. is adjusted to 1.17-1.30. Moisture content of the mix was 6.5-7.5%. The product was dried at 40-45° to a residual moisture of 1% and fired over a 120-hr. period to a max. temp. of 1400-1454°. The brick had a refractoriness of 1710-1720°; porosity, 20.7-26.0%; sp. gr., 2.34-2.38; analysis: SiO_2 93.3-95.0, Al_2O_3 1.10-2.5, Fe_2O_3 0.75-1.10, CaO 2.4-3.0, and MgO 0.8%. Their use increased the life of the arches in 8-, 10-, and 20-ton furnaces from 83, 71, and 69 to 106, 102, and 61 heats, resp. Despite this, the Dinas brick still does not come up to the requirements for electro-Dinas. B. Z. Kamich</p>			
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>137. 800 1st 00113</p>			
<p>137. 800 1st 00113</p>			

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54

Glass, Clay Products

✓Wastes from kaolin washing, useful in steel mill-processing materials. N. F. Dufrov, A. M. Prokopenko, and A. A. Berezinskaya. *Ogneupory* 1951, 321-5; through *Silikattech.* 4, 330 (1953).—Kaolin sands from washing plants are suitable for grog for channel stones in steel casting. The approx. chem. compn. of such kaolin sands with a residual content of about 19% kaolinite is: Al_2O_3 10.6, SiO_2 83.1%, and very low fluxes. Bound with fireclay (32.8% Al_2O_3), at 1206°, the bodies are easily machined and are fine grained, the particles being spheroidal. They are equal, or superior, to the usual grog-fireclay refractories. The surface becomes covered with a highly siliceous viscous slag (about 71% SiO_2) which affords excellent protection. W. Eitel

BEREZHNAYA, A. A.

USSR/Engineering - Foundry, Equipment Dec 51

"Low-Burnt Siphon Products With 28-35% Volume Porosity in Service," A. M. Prokop'yeva, A. A. Berezhnaya (Verkh-Iset Metallurgical Plant)

"Ogneupory" No 12, pp 549-552

Investigation demonstrated that siphon pieces burnt to 1,000° show good heat-resistance, and their use does not increase contamination of ingot with non-metallic inclusions. To obtain low-burnt siphon, burning of products must be conducted at 800-1,000°.

198T21

DUBROV, N. F.; PROKOPIYEVA, A. M., Eng. BEREZINAYA, A. A., Eng.

Open-Hearth Process

Tapping-hole materials made from kaolin waste, Ogneupory, 17, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

PROKOP'YEVA, A.M.; REREZHNYAYA, A.A.; BATUYEVA, G.N.

Utilizing wastes of metallurgical plant refractory departments.
Ogneupory 19 no.5:237 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Factory and trade waste)

BEREZHNAYA, A.A.; PROKOP'YEVA, A.M.; BATUYEVA, G.N.

Using Ural raw materials in manufacturing steel-pouring stoppers
and nozzles. Ogneupory 25 no. 3:107-108 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Refractory materials) (Steel--Metallurgy)

BEREZHNAYA, A.A.; NIKULIN, V.M.

At refractories plants administered by the Sverdlovsk
Economic Council. Ogneupory 26 no.10:447-449 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Upravleniye chernoy metallurgii Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza
(for Berezhnaya). 2. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for
Nikulín).

(Sverdlovsk Province--Refractories industry)

1. TITLE AND (NO. OR DESIG.)		2. AUTHOR(S)		3. JOURNAL		4. DATE		5. PAGE(S)		6. ABSTRACT		7. SUMMARY		8. INDEXING		9. OTHER		10. REMARKS	
USE OF ULTRAVIOLET RAYS FOR THE CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS IN AN ADSORPTION COLUMN. E. M. Brusberg, I. N. Dzhishkaya, V. P. Dzhishkaya, and S. F. Mandelov. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 74, 747-50(1950) Oct. 1. (In Russian)																			
<p>Several procedures are described utilizing the invention of Brusberg (Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 73, 885(1950) Nov 11; NSA abstract 4-0000), in which products of chromatographic separation are detected and identified according to their various absorptions of ultraviolet light. Whereas in the previous work the construction of multiple fluorescent filters and their applications in filter-paper chromatography were described, the present article deals with the use of chromatographic columns, as illustrated by the separation of products of protein hydrolysis.</p>																			
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3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State

Leningrad, at the end of 1959.

Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 3, pp. 43-46.

S/072/60/000/03/021/023
B003/B008

Boron-free glasses. I. N. Berezhnaya, "The Influence of Radiation on Glass and Its Absorption Spectra". S. M. Brekhovskikh reported on a number of glass compositions with highly protective effect against gamma radiation and neutron flux. L. M. Blyumen reported on the favorable influence of an increased magnesium oxide content on the damping properties of an aluminous glass in the presence of fluoride and TiO_2 . V. V. Vargin and T. N. Veynberg, "Coloring of Glasses in Connection With Their Structure". N. I. Vlasova, Ye. I. Galant, A. A. Kefeli, "Absorption Spectrum of the Co^{2+} Ion as Indicator for the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Glasses". V. P. Danilov and N. V. Berbash reported on the change of the spectral absorption of glasses of simple composition under the influence of gamma rays. G. O. Karapetyan reported on the influence of the structure of glasses on spectral and chemical properties of the Cer-ions. N. F. Orlov reported on the role of the admixtures and the crystalline state of the lattice in the coloring of quartz glass by gamma radiation. L. M. Blyumen and R. L. Shuster reported on the physicochemical nature of pore formation in silicate melts (foam glass, ceramzite). Ye. V. Yermolayeva reported on physico-chemical investigations of melts of refractory oxides in a state of equilibrium. I. F. Ponomarev, "The Importance of the Vitreous Phase in the Formation of the Ceramic Body and the Cement Clinker". V. A. Presnov reported on the physico-

Card 6/8

DUKHIN, S.S.; BEREZHNAYA, I.N.; SOLYANEK, Ye.G.; PEREKUPKA, I.A.

Role of thermophoretic and diffusion forces in the generation of ice crystals near cold surfaces. Part 2: Theoretical evaluation and experimental measurements of the yield of crystals generated near a spherical dry ice granule and a metallic sphere as dependent on the temperature of their surfaces. Koll. zhur. 26 no.6:662-669 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut, Kiev.

BERGO, B.G.; AEROV, M.E.; BEREZHNAYA, K.P.

Condensation-evaporation method for the separation of a binary mixture. Khim.prom. no.1:57-60 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.
(Gases—Separation)

AEROV, M.E.; BEREZHNAYA, K.P.; BYSTROVA, T.A.; BERGO, B.G.;

Hydraulic and mass transfer in the intertubular space of a
heat-exchange column. Khim.prom. no.9:703-705 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

MIRONENKO, A.V. [Mironenka, A.V.]; SPIRIDONOVA, G.I. [Spirydonava, H.I.];
BEREZHNYAYA, L.I.; ANOKHINA, V.S.; MOZHAR, T.A.

Restoration of alkaloid biosynthesis and lupine following
the intervarietal crossing of alkaloidless (forage) varieties.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. bial. nav. no.1:69-73 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

Berezhnaya, M. M. and Marchuk, P. D.

Neurohumoral relationship of the blood during the administration of
ACS*. *p. 165*

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

Translator's note: *Antireticular cytotoxic serum

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 60957

Author : Borozhnaya, N. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Utilization of Conditioned Reflexes in Immunological Reactions.

Orig Pub : V sb. Osnovy Immuniteta, Moskva, 1956, 185-196.

Abstract : No relation could be found between changes of immunological reaction, and typological peculiarities of the nervous system in rabbits (determination made according to the motor-nutrition method of Kotlyarovskiy). An injection of 0.2 milliliters of Flexner's dysentery vaccine served as unconditioned irritant, and the noise of a shuttle as a conditioned stimulus. The possibility of increasing the titer of antibodies through conditioned reflexes was

Card 1/2

BEREZHNAYA, N.

A daughter of the freedom island. Rabotnitsa no.1:8 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:3)
(Alonso, Angella)

BEREZHENAYA, N. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Experimental study of the influence of the higher portions of the central nervous system on the course of immunological reactions". Kiev, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity, Kiev Sci Res Inst of Epidemiology and Microbiology), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 123)

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<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">ca</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;">22</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 250px; left: 300px;"> <p>Selection of a typical method and installation for the regeneration of spent tractor oils. M. M. Faingar, V. D. Berrazhaya and I. Tz. Ignatovskaya. <i>Neftyanoe Khoz.</i> 1934, No. 3, 24-32 (1934).—It is concluded that (1) the best temp. for the removal of fuel from the oil is 225° in the vapors, and 280° in the oil in distg. with steam or with inert gases; (2) the normal flash point of the oil is established by applying the above method; (3) the distillate which has a sp. gr. of 0.845 contains an av. of 80% boiling below 200°, 40% below 170° and 76% below 315°; (4) a clay treatment (10-15%) of the oil lowers its C content almost by 80%; (5) the spent oil may be treated with H₂SO₄, followed by distg. off the fuel and a final treatment with clay; (6) the spent oil should in all cases be filtered and dried before the actual refining operations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Bochtinnuk</p> </div> </div>																																																	
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